

room temperature for 24 hours to determine whether it appeared normal or not, and further to carry out a peeling test with a cellophane tape. Water resistance was assayed depending on the below observations

- : an applied membrane did not appear abnormal, and further did not swell nor peel.
- ×: an applied membrane swelled or peeled.

(5) Water solubility of a resin composition:

100 parts of an aqueous 1% sodium carbonate solution was added to 100 parts of each of the resin compositions of Example 1 and Example 2 to stir, resulting in dissolving uniformly. 100 parts of water was added to 100 parts of each of the resin compositions of Example 3 and Example 4 to stir, resulting in dissolving uniformly. On the other hand, 100 parts of an aqueous 1% sodium carbonate solution or water was added to 100 parts of the resin composition of Comparative Example to stir, resulting in undissolving to separate.

- : dissolving in (alkali) water
- ×: undissolving in (alkali) water

Table 1

	Example			Comparative Example	
	1	2	3	4	1
<u>Urethane oligomer (A-1)</u>	70				
<u>Urethane oligomer (A-2)</u>		70			
<u>Urethane oligomer (A'-1)</u>			175		
<u>Urethane oligomer (A'-2)</u>				218	
<u>KAYARAD UX-6101 *1)</u>					70
<u>KAYARAD PEG4000DA*2)</u>	20		30	15	20
<u>KAYARAD R-167 *3)</u>	10				10
<u>KAYARAD TMPTA *4)</u>		15		10	
<u>Acryloyl morphorine</u>		15		5	
<u>Darocure 1173 *5)</u>	1	1	1	1	1
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<u>(1) Curing</u>	○	○	○	○	○
<u>(2) Adhesion</u>	○	○	○	○	○
<u>(3) Pencil hardness</u>	H	H	HB	HB	H
<u>(4) Water resistance</u>	○	○	○	○	○
<u>(5) Water solubility</u>	○	○	○	○	×

(Note)

*1: Urethane acrylate (made by NIPPON KAYAKU KK)

*2: Polyethylene glycol diacrylate

(made by NIPPON KAYAKU KK)

*3: 1,6-hexane diol diglycidyl ether diacrylate
(made by NIPPON KAYAKU KK)

*4: trimethylol propane triacrylate
(made by NIPPON KAYAKU KK)

*5: 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propane-1-one
(made by Ciba Speciality Chemicals KK)

The results of Example 1 to 4 and Comparative Example 1 reveal that the resin compositions of the present invention can be diluted with water and are excellent in curing-property.

Example 5 to 20 and Comparative Example 2 to 5

The components were mixed at the rates as shown in Table 2 and blended by a three-roll mill to prepare the principal agents {formulation components (XA-1)-(XA-5) and (XX-1)-(XX-2)}. On the other hand, the thermosetting components (F)(the epoxy resins) were used at the rates as shown in Table 3 for the curing agents {formulation components (H-1)-(H-4)}. The above principal agents and the curing agents were mixed at the combinations as shown in Table 4 to prepare the soldering resist compositions for use.